

APPENDIX.

Will of Wapofam*

*This 15th of April, 1821, at Longwood,
Island of St. Helena. This is my
Testament, or Act of my last Will.*

1. I die in the Apostolical and Roman religion, in the bosom of which I was bom more than fifty years ago.
2. It is my wish that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people whom I have loved so well.¹
3. I have always had reason to be pleased with my dearest wife, Maria Louisa. I retain for her, to my last moment, the most tender sentiments. I beseech her to watch, in order to preserve my son from the snares which yet environ his infancy.
4. I recommend to my son never to forget that he was born a French Prince, and never to allow himself to become an instrument in the hands of the triumvirs who oppress the nations of Europe : he ought never to fight against France, or to injure her in any manner ; he ought to adopt my motto : — *Everything for the French*
5. I die prematurely, assassinated by the English oligarchy and its tool. The English nation will not be slow in avenging me.
6. The two unfortunate results of the invasions of France, when she had still so many resources, are to be attributed to the treason of Marmont, Augereau, Talleyrand, and Lafayette.² I forgive them.
— May the posterity of France forgive them as I do !
7. I thank my good and most excellent mother, the Cardinal, my brothers Joseph, Lucien, Jerome, Pauline, Caroline, Julie, Hortense, Catherine, Eugene, for the interest they have continued to feel for

ⁱ This wish remained unfulfilled till 1840, when the Government of Louis Philippe brought back Napoleon's body and deposited it in the Invalides; see the last chapter of this volume.

^{m 2} Marmont had destroyed all hopes of resistance in 1814 by taking over his corps to the enemy. Augereau had resisted the enemy in the south without any energy. Talleyrand had assumed the government in 1814, and had handed over all the foreign fortresses still held by France to the Allies. Lafayette in 1815 had stirred up the Chambers against the Emperor ; see *Du Casse*, tome x, p. 234.